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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

The Boas Anniversary. — On August 9, 1906, Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University, President of the American Anthropological Association, celebrated the anniversary of the doctorate conferred on him by the University of Kiel twenty-five years before. Dr Boas' numerous pupils and friends availed themselves of the opportunity to pay tribute to his ripe scholarship and to mark the occasion by the presentation of an *Anniversary Volume* ("Festschrift") containing forty-four papers by American and German anthropologists. The preparation of the volume was made possible through a number of private subscriptions, particularly through the generosity of Mr Jacob H. Schiff, and was in charge of a committee, of which President Butler served as chairman, and which included the Honorable Andrew D. White, Mr Jacob H. Schiff, Mr Morris K. Jesup, Mr Edward D. Adams, Dr A. Jacobi, the late Honorable Carl Schurz, Dr W J McGee, and Dr Eduard Seler. Many unforeseen circumstances had unfortunately delayed the publication of the volume, which, long *post festum*, was formally presented to Dr Boas on April 16th of this year by the President of Columbia University at a meeting of the University Council. In his response to the President's address, Dr Boas said in part :

MR PRESIDENT, FRIENDS, AND COLLEAGUES —

I find it difficult to give expression to the sentiments that fill my heart — feelings of sincere gratitude to all of you who have so highly honored me by this expression of your appreciation of my endeavors. I wish I could think that the achievements of my scientific career were worthy of so high a tribute as that which your friendship and your kindly indulgence have induced you to pay me, that your kindness has not taken good-will for achievement ; but the more fully I am conscious of my own shortcomings, the more strongly I feel that your great gift was prompted by a friendship which I value highly, and of which I shall always be proud. It will be a dear remembrance of years of close association with you and with distant friends — years of enthusiastic work for the advancement of our science and for the spread of those fundamental ideas in which we recognize the wider usefulness of our department of scientific inquiry.

If in my own labors it may seem that I have succeeded in making contributions to science, I shall always gratefully remember that opportunity for

research was given to me by many friends of science — individuals, learned societies, and institutions — who honored me with their confidence and without whose help my work would have remained undone. Not less is my gratitude due to those of my colleagues and friends who have enthusiastically cooperated with me — a cooperation which I fear has not always been easy with one whose work rests essentially in an unfeeling criticism of his own work and of that of others. If I have been able to attempt the solution of any wider problems, it is due only to the help that I have thus received. And even then I do not wish to forget that Anthropology is so new a science that, like the virgin prairie, it yields ample returns whenever the plow turns the soil. In such a science achievement is easy and the recompense of the industrious.

The honor that you have bestowed upon me leads me to look back, and to think to what I may owe the success that has seemed to you to warrant the expression of such high appreciation. I believe I am not mistaken if I see one of its sources in the early training to independent thought and action that I owe to the German universities. It is true that there is danger in the sudden transition from strict school discipline to the freedom of the university, and that many a one succumbs to the temptations of an uncontrolled life. Many others — and I count myself among them — are intoxicated by the new life, and require time and increasing maturity to find their place ; but when they find it, they stand on firmer ground, better able to cope with the problems of life and of learning than those who have never left the guiding hand of the master. And still more, after the student has completed his studies, before he is permitted to try his strength as a university teacher, he must for three years prove that he can stand on his own feet. During these years, in the sublime loneliness of the Arctic, and in contact with the active world, I have felt my strength ripen, and I became ready to learn how to teach.

I believe we may still profit in this respect by the example of German universities. Herbart's great word — “*Wer Männer erziehen will, muss Knaben dran wagen*” — is true, not of children only, but also of youths. We are still reluctant to give unhampered freedom to the young man, and to let him choose his own way, even against our advice. It is not easy to develop independence of thought in a university in which college spirit and university spirit are inextricably intermingled — where the college junior, who is still believed to need discipline, may sit side by side with the university student. It becomes still more difficult when the young man expects his instructor to pave the way for him after graduation, and when he finds himself at once installed as a university or college teacher, rather than as a beginner who is training for his profession.

A recognition of service like the one you have bestowed upon me is a mark in the path of life, a reminder that the years of usefulness are passing by only too rapidly. It is also a stimulus to continued effort, which amply offsets many a disappointment and discouragement. I thank you with all my heart.

The presentation copy of the *Anniversary Volume* is appropriately bound in Indian-tanned buckskin leather, adorned on the front with a bronze plaque showing the profile of Charles Culdee in relief. It will be remembered that this was the last surviving Chinook from whose lips Dr Boas recorded the remains of the Chinook language. The frontispiece to the volume, which is illustrated with 37 plates and 32 text figures, is an excellent heliotype portrait of Dr Boas; the mechanical work was done by The New Era Press of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In the preface, congratulatory letters from Waldeyer of Berlin, O. T. Mason, F. W. Putnam, W J McGee, and L. Farrand are included. The papers are scholarly contributions to science, and cover nearly all branches of anthropology, as will be seen by the following list:

- Wilhelm Grube : Die Huldigungsfeier der acht Genien für den Gott des langen Lebens. Ein chinesischer Schattenspieltext.
- Henry H. Donaldson, in collaboration with Elizabeth Hopkins Dunn and John B. Watson : A Comparison of the White Rat with Man in Respect to the Growth of the Entire Body.
- J. Kollmann : Die Bewertung einzelner Körperhöhen als rassenanatomische Merkmale.
- Ales Hrdlicka : Beauty among the American Indians.
- Jan Czezanowski : Zur Frage der Correlationen der Muskelvarietäten.
- Maurice Fishberg : North African Jews.
- A. L. Kroeber : The Yokuts and Yuki Languages.
- Roland B. Dixon : The Pronominal Dual in the Languages of California.
- Alfred M. Tozzer : Some Notes on the Maya Pronoun.
- William Jones : An Algonquin Syllabary.
- Alexander F. Chamberlain : Terms for the Body, its Parts, Organs, etc., in the Language of the Kootenay Indians of Southeastern British Columbia.
- George Hunt : The Rival Chiefs. A Kwakiutl Story.
- Pliny Earle Goddard : A Graphic Method of Recording Songs.
- Richard Andree : Scapulimantia.
- John R. Swanton : A Reconstruction of the Theory of Social Organization.
- W. H. Holmes : Decorative Art of the Aborigines of Northern America.
- Clark Wissler : A Psycho-Physical Element in Primitive Art.
- Charles W. Mead : The Six-Unit Design in Ancient Peruvian Cloth.
- C. V. Hartman : Die Baumkalebasse in tropischen Amerika, ein Beitrag zur Ethnobotanik.
- Friedrich Hirth : Chinese Metallic Mirrors, with Notes on some Ancient Specimens of the Musée Guimet.
- Waldemar Jochelson : Kumiss Festivals of the Yakut and the Decoration of Kumiss Vessels.

- Ad. F. Bandelier : La Danse des "Sicuri," des Indiens Aymará de la Bolivie.
- Karl Sapper : Spiele der Kekchi-Indianer.
- Zelia Nuttall : The Astronomical Methods of the Ancient Mexicans.
- Eduard Seler : Eine Steinfigur aus der Sierra von Zacatlan.
- Franz Heger : Verschwundene altmexikanische Kostbarkeiten des XVI. Jahrhunderts, nach urkundlichen Nachrichten.
- Carl Lumholtz : The Meaning of the Head-plume Tawiákami used by the Huichol Indians.
- George H. Pepper : Human Effigy Vases from Chaco Cañon, New Mexico.
- George G. Heye : Ceremonial Stone Chisel from Northwestern America.
- James Teit : Notes on the Tahltan Indians of British Columbia.
- George A. Dorsey : A Pawnee Ritual of Instruction.
- Stansbury Hagar : Cherokee Star-lore.
- Harlan I. Smith : A Vast Neglected Field for Archæological Research.
- Ernst Richard : The Scandinavian Theory of Indo-European Origins.
- Friedrich S. Krauss : Eine Vila mit sechs Flügeln. Ein Bosnisch Guslarenlied.
- William Wells Newell : Note on the Interpretation of European Song-games.
- Berthold Laufer : The Bird-chariot in China and Europe.
- Leo Sternberg : The Inau Cult of the Ainu.
- J. D. E. Schmeltz : Ein Beitrag zum Kapitel Arbeit und Rhythmus.
- Johannes Ranke : Zur Frage der Gehirnuntersuchung bei ärztlichen Sectionen.
- O. Abraham und E. M. v. Hornbostel : Phonographierte Indianermelodien aus British Columbia.
- Captain George Comer : Whaling in Hudson Bay, with Notes on Southampton Island.
- Captain James S. Mutch : Whaling in Ponds Bay.
- Rudolf Lehmann : Poetik als Psychologie der Dichtkunst.
- H. A. Andrews : Bibliography of Franz Boas.

The paper by O. Abraham and E. M. von Hornbostel gives, with critical discussion, the musical notation of forty-thrée songs, phonographed by Dr Boas among the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia. The difficult task of preparing the bibliography of Dr Boas was undertaken by Miss H. A. Andrews, and is a most excellent piece of work. This bibliography, which covers the quarter-century of Dr Boas' scientific and literary activity, numbers 302 titles, including book reviews and minor notes. The titles are arranged chronologically and the list is accompanied with a subject-index, facilitating reference. The volume also is provided with an adequate index. It is for sale by Messrs G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.

The Racial Derivation of the Ossetes.—In an article on this subject published in the last number of the *American Anthropologist*, Dr.

Karl S. Kennard comes to the conclusion that the Ossetes are the remnant of the Alani tribe; that the latter are a tribal division of the Finns, and lastly that the Finns are a branch of the great Nordic race, whose "descendants are represented by the Lithuanians, Esths, Tschuds, and the Great and White Russians of the present time." The author bases his conclusions on the evidences presented by the physical type of the Ossetes and other Caucasian races and peoples. Inasmuch as some of the data brought forward in the article are not in agreement with observations made by anthropologists in the Caucasus, I desire to make a few corrections. The Ossetes have been thoroughly studied by several Russian anthropologists, particularly by Giltchenko, Pantukhof, Ivanowski, and Malief, and also by Chantre and Erkert. Most of that which follows is based on the writings of these authors.

The assertion made by Dr Kennard that the "ten tribal divisions [?] of importance have not blended with each other nor with other people," and that they "possess, in all its purity, that physical type known as the Alpine type," is not borne out by the facts. So far as published evidence can be considered, everything goes to prove that great diversity of physical type is observable in the Caucasus. This is best exemplified by the three main criteria of race—stature, pigmentation, and head-form. We find there short races, like the Armenians, Georgians, etc., whose height averages from 162 to 164 cm.; and the Persians, Tchetchens, Chevsurs, etc., whose average height reaches 170 cm. Between these two extremes are found other "races," like the Immers. Aïsors, Kurds, etc., who measure from 164 to 168 cm. in height. It must be mentioned also that the degree of variation of stature in each individual ethnic division is quite marked. Nearly all the inhabitants of the region are of dark complexion; there are practically no blonds to be found there, excepting among recent German colonists. The statement made by Dr Kennard that there are 30 percent of blonds among the Ossetes is also not borne out by facts observed and published. Giltchenko found only 5 percent of blonds among 200 Ossetes; and among 1,047 observations of Ossetes reported by Ivanowski, only 9 percent were blonds.

When the most stable trait—head-form—is considered, a great diversity of type is noted among the inhabitants of the Caucasus. The diversity is so pronounced and the limits of variation so extreme that there is hardly to be found anything like it in any other territory of similar limits on the globe. Extreme brachycephaly (cephalic index 87 and even more) is found among the Aïsors, Lass, Kumiks, Jews, and

others. On the other hand, dolichocephaly is observed among the Kurds, Persians, Tats, Abasdeks, etc. Between these two extremes are found many mesocephalic races, among which may be numbered the Ossetes. Riskin's measurements of 300 adult male Ossetes gave an average index of 81.46, and 60 percent of them were brachycephalic, having a cephalic index of more than 80, while only 3 percent were dolichocephalic, with an index of 75 or less. Measurements of 534 Ossetes compiled by Ivanowski show that only 2 percent were dolichocephalic, while 67 percent were brachycephalic, the average index being 81.95.

From these data it appears that "the most important fact" mentioned by Dr Kennard that "of all the population of Caucasia the Ossetes only present a deviation from the prevailing [cranial] type," and that "one of the features which distinguishes them from other inhabitants of the Caucasus is longheadedness," is by no means substantiated by measurements of the inhabitants of that region. Nor are the other physical traits which Dr Kennard attributes to the Ossetes observed with great frequency. Their nose is, according to Giltchenko and Pantukhof, mostly aquiline, often hooked, and not "straight and thin at the end"; they are not the tallest people in the Caucasus; fewer than 10 percent are blonds, as has already been shown; and they can no more be considered Teutons, or "Nordic," than the Persians, Tats, or Georgians.

Regarding the question of their derivation, several authors have considered the Ossetes to be descendants of Jewish immigrants, and some missionaries, in their assiduous search for the ten "lost" tribes, have also regarded the Ossetes as the descendants of these mysterious tribes. As a matter of fact, and excepting their inflectional language, they have physically a great deal in common with most of the other peoples of that region. Even if they are not indigenous but can be considered immigrants, time, mode of life, intermarriage, and other factors have practically amalgamated them with the rest of that *omnium gatherum* of races and languages of the Caucasus. The attempt made by Dr Kennard, as has been done already by several others, to ascribe to them a Teutonic origin can not be seriously considered even in view of his statement that, "of white complexion and yellowish hair, can it be doubted that here are described a tribe of the Nordic type?" For the Ossetes do not have yellowish hair—they are brunettes. Many races in Europe have more than 10 percent of blonds, and are not considered "Nordic." The conclusion that the Ossetes are Nordic, Finns, etc., is no more justified than would be the conclusion that the Basques, Kabyls, or others who

have a few fair-haired individuals, are Nordic; yet with the author's mode of reasoning such a conclusion can easily be reached. He says, for instance, "If all [the Ossetes] were originally blonds, how would it be possible for 70 percent [as a matter of fact more than 90 percent] to deviate from, and 30 percent to remain true to the original type? Nevertheless, we believe that this has happened." Further comment is unnecessary.

MAURICE FISHBERG.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Type Ruins in the Southwest. — The fundamental idea back of the efforts to preserve the numerous prehistoric Pueblo ruins and objects found in them is their widely recognized educational value. They illustrate an ancient culture of the Southwest, and furnish data from which we can increase and diffuse knowledge of certain phases of the early history of man in America. An interpretation of the data is not possible from a superficial examination of the material, which requires long continued study, and constant reexamination as new theories arise. To fulfill the requirements of research, archeological structures not only should be excavated with scientific care but also should be repaired and preserved for future consideration. This preservation is imperative lest important material be destroyed by those who do not appreciate its educational value. In other words, since archeological data are derived only partially from mounds of earth in which walls and minor antiquities are hidden from view, it is evident that the débris accumulated in and about the rooms, which forms the major portion of the mounds, should be removed, in order that the form, size, and general character of the concealed rooms and minor antiquities may be studied in the best possible manner. The protection of the ruins is also imperative that the data may be open to inspection. Scientific work on a ruin cannot be regarded as properly completed if this treatment be neglected, for it leads to the most important thing of all, the published report by which the acquired data are distributed among those interested and thus given their true value.

The archeological material brought to light by careful excavation is so varied and so numerous that adequate comprehension of it requires classification. A knowledge of the characteristics of each class of ruins may best be gained from a comparative study of types. On the very threshold of the classification of Southwestern ruins it is found that the characteristics of groups are largely determined by physiographic conditions. As types differ in form rather than in other features, their study is primarily mor-

phological. Thus similar physiographic characters of regions as widely separated as the Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado and the Red Rock country in Arizona have led to the presence of the same types of ruins in these localities. For the same reason the cavate lodges in the soft tufaceous rocks of the Verde valley of Arizona reappear in similar easily eroded formations of the Pajarito plateau in New Mexico. Classification of ruins is based on form, not on geographical distribution.

The valley of the Gila river, Arizona, and the adjacent valley of its tributary, the Salt, from the mouth of the San Pedro to Gila Bend are physiographically unique and the prehistoric ruins in it are *sui generis*. The best preserved of all the ruins in this area is called Casa Grande, situated a few miles west of Florence and a short distance south of the Gila river. It is a typical representative of the many prehistoric ruins in this instructive region. An appropriation by Congress of \$3000.00, available in 1906-'07 to repair and protect this building, made it possible for the Smithsonian Institution to begin operations, which, when completed, will make this a "type ruin" illustrating prehistoric Gila culture. This work, as yet unfinished, will be resumed this winter under a new appropriation. It is anticipated that the type ruin will be completed at Casa Grande in the spring of 1908.

This is not the place to do more than to mention the progress already made, and it would be premature to predict results of phases of the work not yet undertaken. An official account of the archeological operations at Casa Grande during last winter is published in the current volume of the quarterly issue of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*.

The type of a prehistoric Gila settlement as revealed by excavations is a rectangular walled enclosure containing buildings of one or more stories each, courts and plazas. Some of these buildings adjoin the surrounding wall, while others are detached. The main building, called Casa Grande, was formerly four stories high in the center, and three stories on each of the four sides, but the lowest story of each tier was filled solid with earth, so that the central enclosure had three rooms, one above the other, and each of the other two rooms similarly arranged. One entered the lower room by the side on a level through external doorways that formerly opened on a terrace, or roof of surrounding rooms. About three-fifths of the excavation and removal of earth from this enclosure have already been finished. It is evident that considerable work is still necessary to complete the excavation and repair of this enclosure, but that done thus far is sufficient to afford an idea of a typical Gila Valley ruin and to make plain the fact that the experiment of devel-

oping a type ruin to illustrate the prehistoric culture of one area of the Southwest is well under way and may be finished at the close of another season's field work.

J. WALTER FEWKES.

A White Man's Stone Cairn.—The note-books and collections of the late Honorable J. V. Brower having been placed in my custody by the Minnesota Historical Society, I have found, amongst other interesting materials, an account of a monument erected in the form of a low cairn of loose stones at the grave of a white man in North Dakota. By a person unacquainted with the facts, this pile of stones might easily be mistaken for a work of the aborigines.



FIG. 38.—Dr Weiser's Grave, Kidder county, North Dakota.

Mr Brower belonged to Company D of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, in 1863, who, under Col. Samuel McPhail, engaged in the expedition against the Sioux after the celebrated "Indian Massacre" in Minnesota. A battle occurred at a point thirteen miles northeast of Dawson, North Dakota, July 24, 1863. The first man to fall in the preliminary skirmish was the surgeon, Dr Josiah S. Weiser, a comrade of Mr Brower. It was subsequently known as the "Battle of Big Mound."

Dr Weiser was buried on the spot, and his grave temporarily marked, according to a letter from Colonel McPhail, "by three picket pins in a triangle, 12 inches apart, set at six feet south from the spot of burial, and extending four inches above the ground. " Subsequently, after 35 years of neglect, in 1898, search was made for Dr Weiser's grave by Mr Brower in order to mark it more permanently. He did not find the picket pins, nor any spot resembling the grave; but he "gathered up a quantity of large and small bowlders in the northwest corner of the camp [Goodell] and at the point indicated by Colonel McPhail by blue cross [on a plot submitted by Brower], erected a small mound of earth and stone and placed a marble slab at a long rifle pit." A field-sketch of this by Mr Brower gives dimensions of the mound covered by bowlders, as 8 feet by 6 feet and 3 feet high, elongated east and west, a small marble slab lying flat in the center on the top, on which were engraved the words "DR. JOSIAH S. WEISER 1863."

The accompanying photographic view, by Mr Brower, was labeled by him: *Dr. Weiser's Grave, Kidder Co., North Dakota.* In the view the marble slab is invisible, indicating that it was small. By this time it may have been removed, and the group of stones might be considered the work of the aborigines. Numerous stone cairns, well known to be of aboriginal origin, at the present time are mere groups of stones that show little evidence of the purpose for which they were gathered.

N. H. WINCHELL.

W. W. Newell and the Lyrics of Li-T'ai-Po.—In Dr Chamberlain's bibliography of the late W. W. Newell, given in the last number of the *American Anthropologist*, I miss one of Mr Newell's last and most interesting works which, however, has unfortunately not been given to the public. This little volume bears the title "Lyrics of Li-T'ai-Po [Chinese Poet of the Eighth Century] by Michitaro Hisa and William Wells Newell (Printed Not Published)," xiv, 62 pp. The preface is dated "Wayland, Mass., August, 1905," and in it the origin of the book is set forth. Michitaro Hisa, a Japanese student at Harvard from 1891 to 1895, later professor of economics at Kioto (died 1902), became a close friend and frequent visitor in the family of Mr Newell, and, in response to inquiries concerning Chinese poetry, brought him translations from several authors; among these, Mr Newell was especially interested in versions of Li-T'ai-Po, the greatest and most original poetical genius of China. The literal prose renderings of Hisa, following character by character the Chinese text, were brought into metrical form by Newell

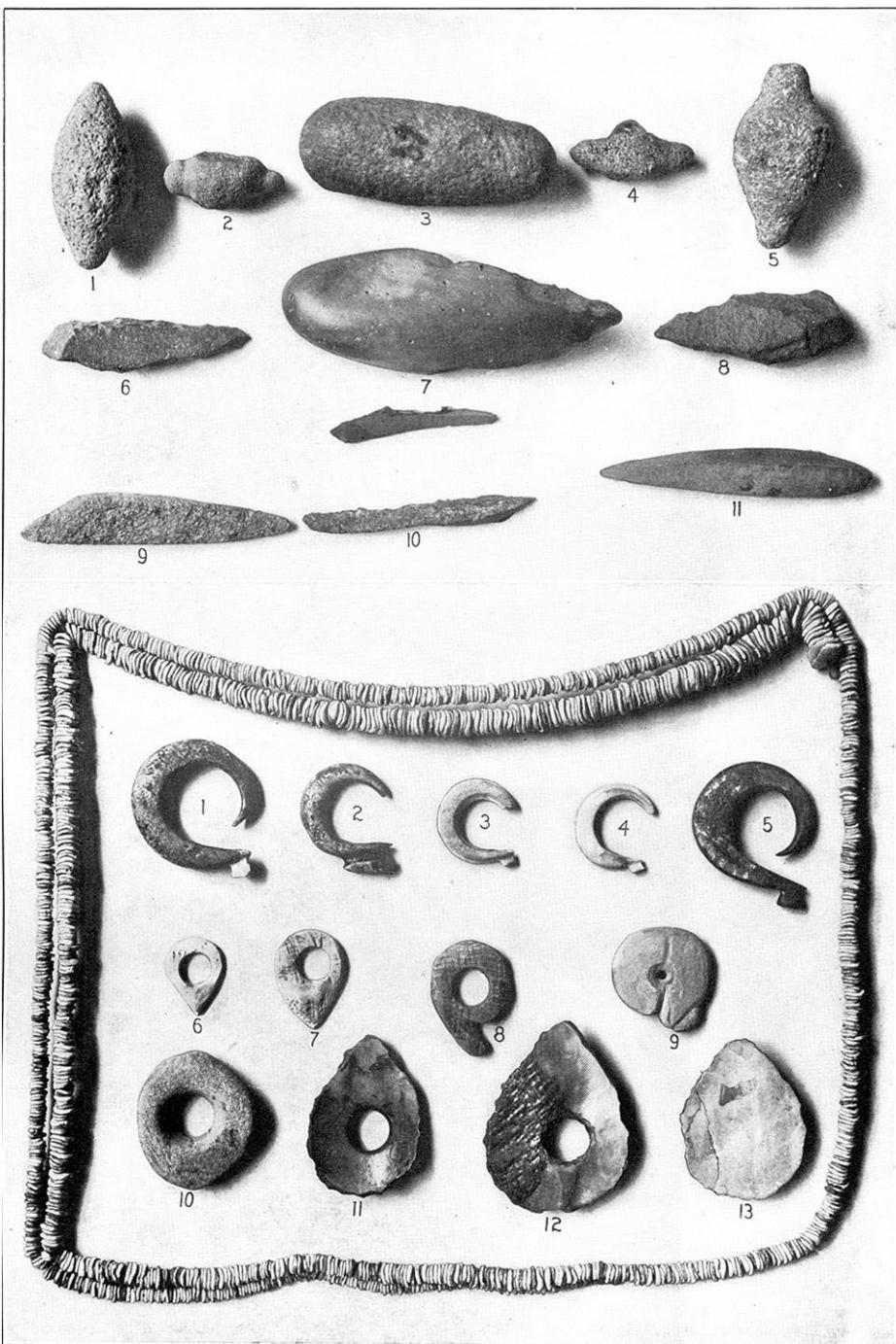
who made it his first object to reproduce sentiment and language as closely as possible. "The results," Mr Newell says, "were shown to Hisa who furnished advice and suggestions; in this manner came into being the verses here printed, not for circulation or public notice, but for the sake of record, and as memorial of a friend whose delicate perception and deeply poetical spirit are mainly responsible for their existence, but who will never look upon their permanent form." Last Christmas, when Mr Newell attended the meeting of the American Anthropological Association at New York, he was good enough to present me with a copy of this book and to ask my judgment of it. I was just going to submit to him a plan for its publication, when the sad news of his death came. I have compared with the original text several of the twenty-six poems here selected, and in my estimation the translation is admirable and even unique. The few existing translations of some of Li-T'ai-Po's poetry in French and English give at least a mere circumstantial paraphrase of the text, while Mr Newell's rendering, in the epigrammatic terseness of its style, gives an excellent reproduction of the true spirit of the original. If there are in existence more copies of the book, which I am told Mr Newell printed with his own hands, they should certainly be circulated.

BERTHOLD LAUFER.

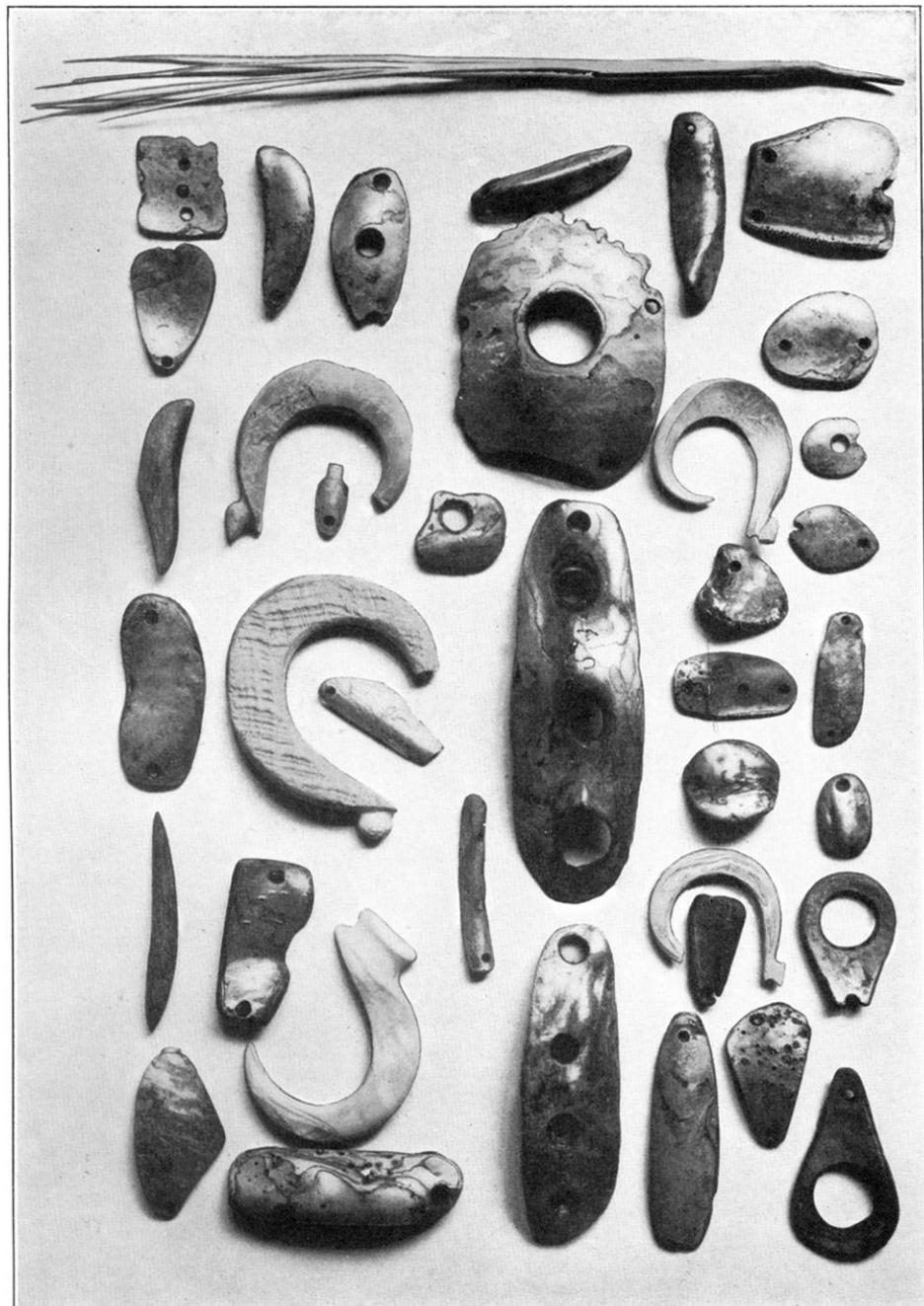
Archeological Collections from San Miguel Island, California. — A series of specimens of bone, stone, and shell artifacts, obtained from ancient graves on the island of San Miguel, off the coast of Santa Barbara county, California, is shown in the accompanying plates. The data and photographs were furnished by the late Horatio N. Rust of Pasadena, California.

Plate XXXI, nos. 6, 7, and 8, illustrate small stone picks used in roughing-out the objects of shell and especially in making the perforations which were afterward to be enlarged and rendered symmetrical by the sandstone drills shown in nos. 1-5. Nos. 9-12 are supposed to be abrading stones and to have been used in giving the final shape to the various implements of shell and bone.

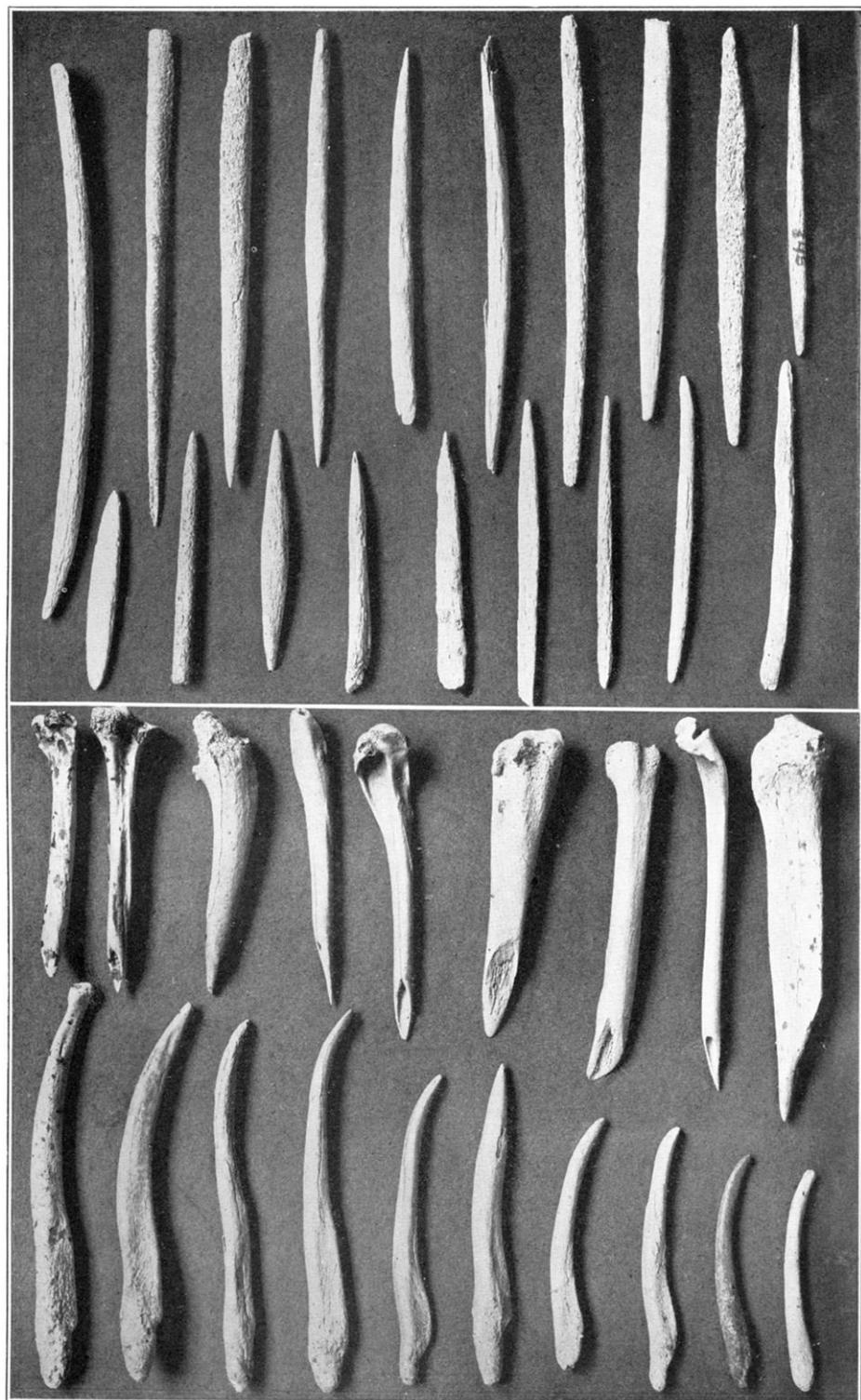
No. 1 of the lower half of the same plate represents a piece of shell formed by the stone pick referred to above and is ready for perforation. Nos. 2 and 3 are of shell, and show the use of the pick and drill. No. 4 is of stone. Nos. 5 and 6 indicate the use both of the drill and the abrading implement. Nos. 9-13 have been further elaborated with the latter implements. These hook-like objects have generally been classed as fish-hooks, but were regarded by Mr Rust as ornaments. He conceived that they may have served as a means of holding or attaching strings of beads or other pendant objects.



STONE AND SHELL OBJECTS FROM SAN MIGUEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA



COLLECTIONS FROM SAN MIGUEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA



BONE IMPLEMENTS FROM SAN MIGUEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

The string of shell beads illustrates the use of a small drill in making the perforations and the custom of grinding the beads to a uniform size by rubbing them, while closely packed on the string, upon a stone, the process being aided by the use of sand and water.

The objects shown in plate XXXII, most of which are personal ornaments, serve to illustrate the results produced by the use of the stone implements shown in plate XXXI. At the top of the plate is seen a number of the whiskers of the seal found associated with the stone implements.

The objects shown in the upper half of plate XXXIII represent a form of bone implement quite common on San Miguel island. It is supposed that they may have been used as drills, with sand and water, for piercing the various objects of shell.

The lower part of the same plate illustrates two series of perforating implements, those on the left made from the bones of the seal, and those on the right largely from bones of birds.

Area of the Base of Cahokia Mound.—Dr Cyrus Thomas, in an article on "Cahokia or Monk's Mound" published in the last number of this journal, quoted the dimensions of the mound as I gave them in a paper published some three years ago.¹ It is evident however that my statements were not sufficiently clear and that Dr Thomas has not understood how I reached certain conclusions. As I stated at that time, "the dimensions of its base are : from north to south, 1,080 feet, from east to west, 710 feet. The area of base is about 16 acres." Dr Thomas has rightly observed that an area 1,080 by 710 feet would include about 17.5 acres; but such is not the area of the base of Cahokia. A rough outline of the base of the mound is shown in the accompanying figure; it is however sufficiently accurate to serve our purpose at the present time.

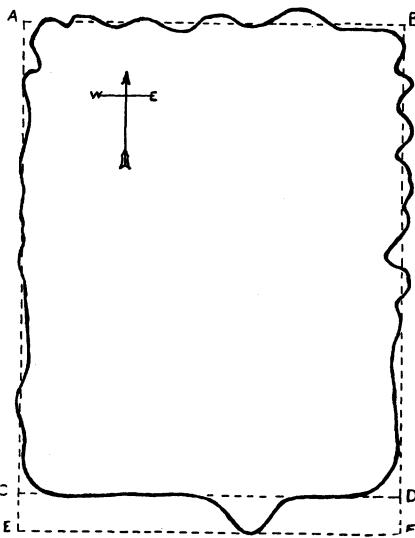


FIG. 39.—Outline of Base of Cahokia Mound.

¹ Cahokia and Surrounding Mound Groups, *Peabody Museum Papers*, III, no. 1, 1904.

In giving the total length of the artificial work I of course included the length of the graded way, or projection, from the south end, which is about 80 feet. Now, if that is deducted from the total length, the dimensions of the base A, B, C, D, would be 1,000 by 710 feet; or 710,000 square feet. Adding to this the approximate area of the base of the projection, south of line C, D, which is 3,200 square feet, we have the area of the base of Cahokia 713,200 square feet, or about 16.3 acres; but from this we should make a slight deduction for the curved corners C and D, which would reduce the actual area of the base to about 16 acres, as I previously stated.

DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR.

The Gaelic Society of Washington has been organized for the purpose of cultivating and disseminating a knowledge of the language, literature, music, art, and history of the Irish and other Gaelic peoples and their kindred of the Celtic stock in every part of the world, "in order that the race may better value its own heritage, and that the Celtic contribution to the world's civilization may be more fully understood and appreciated." To promote this purpose it has been arranged to hold regular monthly meetings through the winter season for the reading and discussion of papers and the rendition of characteristic vocal and instrumental music. The subject-matter will range from folk-lore to history and ethnology, with special attention to the achievement and condition of the Celtic race in America. It is hoped ultimately to establish a library and art collection, with provision for appropriate lectures, classes, entertainments, and publication. For convenient operation the work has been classified in sections, each in charge of a vice-president, as follows: Gaelic Language; Celtic Ethnology; History; Literature and Art; Music; Resources and Development; Greater Ireland. Recognizing language as the basis of the literature, music, historical study, and racial identity of a people, every practicable attention and encouragement will be given to the Gaelic and cognate languages. The opening meeting was held October 9th, when Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, of the Catholic University of America, addressed the Society on "The World's Debt to the Celt." The program included also an address in Gaelic, and songs in the same language by representatives of both the Irish and the Scottish Gael.

Moscow Institute of Archeology and Archeography. — *Nature* states that private enterprise has succeeded in founding, with the sanction of the Ministry of Education, confirmed by the Czar, an Institute of Archeology and Archeography in Moscow. The Institute, which has

just obtained its charter, ranks with a university, and is open to all graduates of Russian or foreign universities. Its aim is to prepare qualified archeologists and "archeographists." The latter term is applied to persons skilled in the preservation and use of historical archives, libraries, museums and other collections, public and private, demanding special knowledge. The Moscow Institute of Archeology is the first institution in Russia founded on autonomous principles ; it has the right to elect its own staff of professors, and generally to conduct its own internal affairs, subject only to a possible veto of the Minister of Education in certain cases. The course is a three years' one, the final year of which must be spent in practical work either in archeological expeditions and research among the monuments of antiquity as yet so little studied in Russia, or in similar special work at home or abroad. The institute grants the degree of doctor of archeology or archeography. Among those connected with the new Institute whose names are favorably known outside Russia may be mentioned Dr Uspensky, director of the Institute, the author of fifty capital monographs in Russian ; Dr Fleischer, who was associated with English and American archeologists in recent excavations in Persia ; Professor Grot, and other Moscow professors. Docent Visotsky has been appointed secretary to the Institute.

British Association—Anthropology.—At the recent Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the following grants were made to Section H (Anthropology) : Glastonbury lake village, £30 ; excavations on Roman sites in Britain, £15 ; anthropometric investigations, £13 ; age of stone circles, £53 ; anthropological photographs, £3 ; anthropological notes and queries, £40. Section H having passed a resolution to the effect "That the council of the British Association be asked to impress upon His Majesty's government the desirability of appointing an inspector of ancient monuments, fully qualified to perform the duties of his office, with full powers under the act, and with instructions to report periodically on his work, with a view to publication," the council appointed a committee consisting of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr E. Sidney Hartland, Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., and Lord Balcarres, to report on the proposal ; and the report of the committee, having been approved by the council, was sent with a covering letter to the prime minister on December 19, 1906. The president also attached his signature to a memorial on the same subject drawn up by the council of the Society of Antiquaries. It is understood that, whilst no immediate action will be taken by the

Government, the matter is receiving consideration, with the object of placing all ancient monuments in the United Kingdom under adequate protection and more effective supervision.

A Navaho Dictionary. — The Franciscan Fathers at Saint Michael's, Arizona, are about to publish the Dictionary of the Navaho Language on which they have been engaged during the last ten years. It will contain a series of articles on Navaho religion, ceremonies, arts, and industries (including, dyeing, weaving, silver working, basket making, etc.), each to be followed by a list of the native terms employed therein, with more or less detailed information. In addition it will contain lists of Navaho names of persons and places, stars, plants, animals, etc. The work may therefore be characterized as an ethnologic dictionary. It is proposed to print it at Saint Michael's, Arizona, and to issue it with the imprint of the Saint Michael's Press. The edition will be limited to 200 numbered copies, of which only 180 will be sold. Mr Stewart Culin of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, by reason of his interest in the dissemination of material pertaining to one of our largest tribes, of whose linguistics practically nothing has yet been published, has kindly undertaken, in behalf of the Fathers, to receive subscriptions from scholars and libraries that may desire a copy of the work. The subscription price is Five Dollars, payable on delivery.

Dr Ambrosetti. — The many American friends of Dr Juan B. Ambrosetti, whose death was indicated in the list of members of the International Congress of Americanists published in the proceedings of the Stuttgart meeting, will be glad to learn that he is enjoying good health and is actively engaged in archeological and ethnological work in the Argentine Republic. Dr Ambrosetti has been appointed director of the new Museo de Etnografía y Arqueología, founded by the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University at Buenos Aires, which will engage in important field researches. Dr Ambrosetti's latest publication gives the results of his *Investigaciones Arqueológicas en la Pampa Grande*.

Dr Elmer R. Reynolds died in Washington, D. C., September 18th, as a result of injuries received in an automobile collision. He was born at Dansville, New York, July 30, 1846, and in 1877 entered the United States Pension Office as an examiner, from which time he was engaged, until a few years ago, in exploring aboriginal village sites in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, from which he gathered a large

collection, and concerning which he presented numerous papers before the Anthropological Society of Washington in its early years. Dr Reynolds was knighted by the King of Italy in 1887, and received medals from the King of Portugal and the Royal Portuguese Society of Archeology in recognition, it is said, of his work and of the presentation of collections.

University of London.—Mr Martin White, who has for some years endowed the teaching of sociology in the University of London, has now founded two professorships in that subject, one permanently and the other for a period of five years. The appointment to the permanent chair has not yet been made ; the other has been offered to and accepted by Dr E. A. Westermarck, who has already held a lectureship in the subject at the university. Dr A. C. Haddon has also been appointed university lecturer in ethnology for the session 1907-08 under the Martin White benefaction.

Dr Robert Lehmann-Nitsche of Buenos Aires has edited *Die Sammlung Boggiani von Indianertypen*, consisting of a small portfolio, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, containing one hundred photographic reproductions of natives of the Mascoi, Guaicurú, and Aislado groups of Indians of South America, with introduction and lists in Spanish and German ; also a supplement consisting of fourteen additional portraits — a result of the work of the late Guido Boggiani, who was murdered by the natives while prosecuting his researches, as announced in these pages at the time. (Buenos Aires : Verlag von R. Rosauer, 1904.)

Harlan I. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has begun a superficial archeological reconnaissance of the "Vast Neglected Field for Archeological Research" mentioned by him in the *Boas Anniversary Volume*. His work during the last summer has been in Wyoming, where he has endeavored to interest local educational institutions to cooperate with the great museums. The various culture areas need to be outlined and the culture stages determined, as well as the effect of the introduction of the horse and the antiquity of habitation of this region.

THE FRANCISCAN ORDER will shortly publish the first number of a quarterly *Archivum Franciscano-Historicum* that is destined to prove of great importance to Americanists, although the magazine will be worldwide in its scope. In addition to original documents pertaining to the labors of the Franciscans in the missionary field since its organization in

the thirteenth century, it will contain codices and chronicles of the Order, bibliography, literary comment, etc. Father Dionysius Schuler, of the Collegio S. Antonii at Rome, is the director of the periodical, which will be published by the Quaracchi Press, Florence.

THE BROCA PRIZE of the Society of Anthropology of Paris has been awarded this year to M. Lapicque for his manuscript titled "Investigation of the Negro Races." The value of the prize is 1,500 francs, of which amount M. Lapicque receives 1,200 francs. A Broca medal and 300 francs, with honorable mention, have been awarded to M. Chaquet for his manuscript memoir on "The Teeth According to Sex and Race"; and a Broca medal, with honorable mention, to E. Fisher for a research on "The Variations of the Human Radius and Ulna."

MR EDWARD SAPIR, recently appointed research assistant in the department of anthropology of the University of California, has returned from a two-months' trip to Shasta county, where he has been engaged in researches in the ethnology and philology of the Yana Indians. Mr Sapir has brought back valuable information respecting the structure of the Yana language, which he is now about to prepare for publication.

DR A. VAN GENNEP is the editor of *La Revue des Études Ethnographiques et Sociologiques*, a new monthly about to be published by Paul Geuthner, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris. The foreign subscription will be 22 francs.

PROFESSOR S. ZABOROWSKI, professor of ethnology in the School of Anthropology at Paris, has been elected president of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

WE REGRET to record the death of Dr Daniel García of the Hospital Militar, Guadalajara, Mexico, a member of the American Anthropological Association.

MR FRANK G. SPECK has been appointed to the department of ethnology of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania.